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Garden Guide and Notebook

— V E G E T A B L E S F O R —

★ *Vigor* ★ *Vitamins* ★ *Vitality* ★ *Victory*



COMPLIMENTS OF

SEATTLE SEED COMPANY

"Everything for the Garden"

1316 2nd AVENUE ★ SENECA 1993 ★ SEATTLE 1, WASH.

NOTE TO READER

● Owing to conditions over which we have no control, we have decided to forego the issuing of a catalog and offer you this little GARDEN GUIDE AND RECORD for your consideration. We hope it will be of no little help with your next Victory and Flower Garden.

So much merchandise is unobtainable, and many varieties of seeds are limited and others out entirely, that it would be impossible for us to list a large variety with any assurance of supplying the demands. However, we will have all the seeds, both standard and novelties, that are to be secured in any market of the country, so we hope you will feel free to consult us at any time regarding anything you may desire to plant. If we do not have it, and time and help permit, we will try to get it for you. Our prices will always be as low as possible consistent with topnotch merchandise.

★ ★ ★

SOME THINGS ARE BEING SUBSTITUTED, BUT THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR PATIENCE AND COURTESY.

WE ALL WANT TO HELP

● In these times of high speed, long hours, and insufficient help, we are sometimes inclined to be impatient. This is not necessary, and of no help to any of us. One way we can all help is to be considerate of others. Do not hand the sales people a large bill if you have a smaller one. Have your tax tokens or money ready; don't wait to be asked for them. Carry all merchandise you can. Phone orders will be handled as rapidly as possible. We will ship any mailable merchandise you desire, but do not ask us to ship C.O.D., as this is an added expense to you and extra work for us. If your credit is good, we will bill you.

We will prepay all packages of seeds to any address up to four ounces. Actual shipping charges will be added to any other shipments, but no packing charges will be added. Always write your name and address as plainly as possible. If your city is zoned, give zone number.

Garden Guide and Record

Why Grow a Garden?

There are four good reasons why we should grow a vegetable garden.

First—a garden can supply us with vegetables much fresher than can be purchased from the stores.. Second—it can give us most vegetables in the finest stage of development, young and tender. Third—we can grow what we please and satisfy our personal likes for varieties that are seldom offered for sale. Fourth—we can grow a higher quality than any commercial grower ever attempts.

Gardening is a fascinating game, a wonderful investment in pleasure, profits and health. From the time the tiny seedlings break through the earth till Mother Nature unfolds her miracles in the full grown flower or vegetable, you will get one thrill after another. But—don't plant a garden and let Nature do it all. She may have a lot more than she can handle without some help from you. There may not be enough water from the clouds. There may be all too many weeds come from the soil. There may be many too many insects come from no one knows where. So in fairness to her and yourself, give her a helping hand when necessary. When you were young and tender you had a mother's care. How about your plants at the same stage of growth?

Gardeners are nice people—we like to meet them. They enjoy the better things of life and are producers at the same time.

"Don'ts" for the Beginner

Don't plant cauliflower unless you have plenty of room and are quite a distance from the city streets.

Don't bother with celery unless you have extra rich soil and are willing to give it plenty of cultivation and food.

Don't try cantaloupes. They will not do well here.

Don't plant the large varieties of squash in a small space. Try the small

ones, such as Buttercup, Kitchenette, or Acorn.

Don't be in too big a hurry to plant beans or corn. May 1 is plenty early.

Don't turn under a good lawn area until you are sure there is no other plot available. A lawn turned under will give a lot of trouble, for the grass is constantly trying to reestablish itself and this will be strong competition to any crop.

Don't get overenthusiastic and let your spring fever get the best of you. Plant when the ground is warm everything but peas and onions.

Don't go overboard and overestimate what a given space will hold or the amount a given number of persons can consume. A plot 20x20—if well cared for and crop rotation is followed—will furnish all the vegetables a family of four can use.

Things to Remember

Among the many satisfactory results from Victory Gardens the past season was the abundant tomato crops most of us harvested. The popular favorites seemed to be Rutgers, Victor, Break o' Day, Marglobe, and Pritchard. Those who tried the new Jubilee pronounced it very tasty. The coming season may not be as favorable so, when you can, use Hotkaps for early protection.

The average family finds it impossible to use the products of a single five-cent package of squash seed. For the small families we expect to have squash vines of various kinds in plants bands already to set out. Cucumbers, peppers, eggplant, and celtuce may be offered the same way.

If you think your soil needs lime, use ground limerock or gypsum.

One trouble with many gardeners is that they garden with their hands rather than with their heads, when they really should use both. 'Tis true that gardening and growing food call for plenty of work, but most of us have a way of throwing ourselves at it every

spring as though blood, sweat and tears for a few weeks would produce a bumper crop. Only in midsummer when dry weather sets in and weeds flourish do we realize that frenzied gardening, like frenzied finance, makes a pretty flimsy foundation. It is then we realize that "slow and steady" is a better horticultural slogan than "fast and temporary." Gardening for maximum results requires that we all do the certain tasks when those certain tasks should be done. A part of every day should be devoted to the garden and a careful eye maintained to nip trouble in the bud. A half hour of prevention often saves days of grief.

In grading a new place or excavating a basement, one of the greatest mistakes man makes is to remove the top soil or scatter the basement subsoil over the adjacent top soil. If the top soil has been covered or removed, it will take a great deal of work to bring it to the stage where it will produce. In a case where the good soil has been removed or covered, it will take as much as 20 tons of well rotted manure for an acre. This should be turned under and, while the ground is rough, a well balanced fertilizer applied at the rate of 10 pounds to 200 square feet, or one ton to the acre. This should be harrowed into the soil and let rest about six weeks before planting.

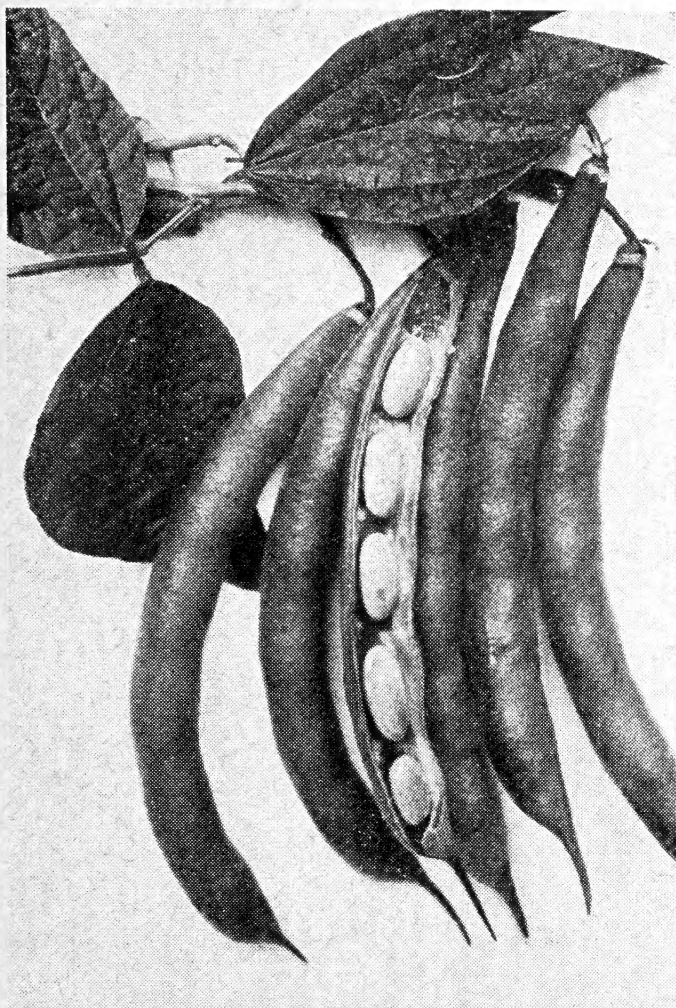
NOTES

You Don't Know Beans

Until You Have Tried...

TENDERGREEN. A bush bean of exceptional tenderness; around 5 to 6 inches, and stringless.

PENCILPOD BLACK WAX. Rich yellow, round, tender pods of five inches. Bush grows about 12 inches high.



DECATUR. Pole bean; absolutely stringless at all stages. Dark green, round pods.

POTOMAC. Pole bean of proven worth. All-American selection for 1943. A good climber and heavy producer.

DWARF OR TALL HORTICULTURE. One of the must-haves for a wonderful green shell bean, and equally as good dried.

OREGON GIANT. The big purple-spotted pole bean that grows 20 feet tall with beans 12 inches long and really stringless and tender.

CANGREEN LIMA. Many were delighted with the delicate flavor of this bean. It stays green even when canned. Small and extra tender.

Inoculate all your beans before planting... nitrogen or legume aid.

WATER IS LIFE... for without water nothing can live. No bacteria in the soil will ever become available to plant life without water. The average plant will consume about 300 pounds of water to produce one pound of solid matter. Plants do not eat. Someone has said that "plants live on soup, and mighty weak soup at that." All plants contain from 60% to 90% water, so we must have water and warmth to increase the life-giving bacteria in the humus part of our soil, for here is where the greater part of all bacteria live. If your soil contains little humus, it also contains little bacteria. None of us can see what is inside the tiny seed that produces the prize-winning flower or vegetable, but we all can give it a better place in which to produce its very best.

MOISTURE-PROOF PENCILS for marking wood labels. Will last in any and all kinds of weather. 10c each.

Get beauty into your garden the easy way: plant glads and dahlias in odd spaces among the vegetables.

Use tar paper discs around your cauliflower, cabbage and brocolli to keep the root maggots out. Don't try to grow the extra-long carrots in heavy soils. They need a loose, deep soil with plenty of moisture.

The great mystery of life is in good old Mother Earth. We depend on her during our entire lifetime for the well-being of our bodies, so it behooves us to keep the soil alive in order to keep ourselves alive. Feed it well and it will feed you. No vegetable contains vitamins except what they secure from the soil. If the minerals and vitamins are not in the soil they will not be in the vegetables.

We are often asked what will grow well in the shade. Aside from thistles and dandelions we know of nothing except lily of the valley, trillium and all types of ferns. No vegetables at all.

Beets

The beet, as we know it today, is a native of Egypt, but records show it was used as food 2000 years ago. It will grow in a wide range of soil conditions but positively refuses to do well in a distinctly acid soil. If your beet crop is good, other vegetables will grow well also. They require a fair supply of moisture and plant food. Being a fast grower, they can be planted as soon as the soil can be worked in the spring, and at intervals till late fall. As they are easily transplanted, it is well to have another row ready in which to transplant your thinnings.

There are three main varieties that do well in any locality:

EARLY WONDER. Matures in about 60 days; dark red skin and flesh, with medium small tops.

DETROIT DARK RED. An All-American winner in 1935 and still one of the most popular.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. Semi-globe shape with dark skin and a shade lighter flesh; excellent for slicing.

Broccoli

Broccoli is a sport of wild cabbage which grew on the sea cliffs of the English Channel and has been used in some form since the first fall of Rome, but it is of recent introduction to America. The crop is semi-hardy and will stand quite a little frost. Can be planted in flats for an early crop or planted later out in the open for a fall crop.

CALABRESE or ITALIAN SPROUTING is the only one in general commerce. Plants are tall and vigorous; from 2 to 3 feet. After cutting the first big head many smaller ones appear.

ST. VALENTINE. A heading type like cauliflower, being planted late.

OUR GARDEN FRIENDS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED!

Among the many friends we have in our gardens we will find:

BEES. Useful pollenizers.

BIRDS. Insect-devouring sorts should be encouraged. Build a birdhouse.

LADYBUG BEETLE. Feeds on plant lice and soft scale.

TOADS AND FROGS. Feed largely on insects and slugs.

SNAKES. Devour insects, flies and small slugs.

HORNETS. Feed almost entirely on insects.

LIZARDS. Live on small beetles and other insects.

Do You Know...

That some persons plant Fava, or Broad Windsor, beans to catch and draw the aphids from other plants. It is a good catch plant.

That the Soil-Testing Kit will tell you what your soil needs.

That round radishes should be grown fast and all harvested in 30 days from planting time.

That Carco is a fine repellent for root maggots.

That nitrogen-inoculated peas often produce up to 50% more yield than untreated seed.

That your compost pile is a gold mine in your own back yard.

That collards will grow well in freezing weather, thus making fine winter greens.

That Sani-Soil is ideal for your seed flats mixed with the other soil about half and half.

That tomatoes contain 94% water and should never be permitted to dry out.

That spinach seed should be planted one inch apart in the row and covered one inch in rich soil.

That barrel hoops cut in half and covered with cheesecloth offer a fine protection to valuable plants from birds and insects.

That a 70-day tomato in the East is an 80-day tomato in the Puget Sound region—or is it 90?

That Broad Windsor Beans can be planted when the ground is nearly frozen, from December to March.

SOMETHING NEW HAS BEEN ADDED

To Mineralize and Vitamize Your Garden Foods

VITA-MINERALS, a new product from the Chas. H. Lilly Co. of Seattle, containing the essential minerals plus vitamin B₁ and hormones. It is a supplement to the regular fertilizing program, adding such vital minerals as Iron, Copper, Sulphur, Manganese and Magnesium to the soil in such proportions as to become readily absorbed by the plant, thereby fortifying your vegetables with the proper minerals for good health.

Put up in five-pound packages, and only a limited amount available this season, so we advise ordering early.

★ ★ ★

LILLY'S MIN-ORGANO—a new product to be used as a soil tonic and conditioner. Contains a well balanced blend of organic processed sheep guano and calcium fortified with the valuable vitamin B₁. It produces vigorous, healthy growth of all plant life, especially lawns and shrubs. This is a plant tonic that should be used with all types of growing plants.

Packed in fifty-pound bags, with full directions, at \$1.50 per bag.

★ ★ ★

LILLY'S COMPO—a scientifically compounded material to be used to hasten the decay of vegetation. It makes organic manure of garden waste and table scraps. It is compounded according to the formula of the Washington State College in Bulletin No. 218. Make your compost with COMPO, a new product at a very low price.

Five-pound packages, 69c; 25-pound bags at \$1.75.

N O T E S

Speaking of Cabbage

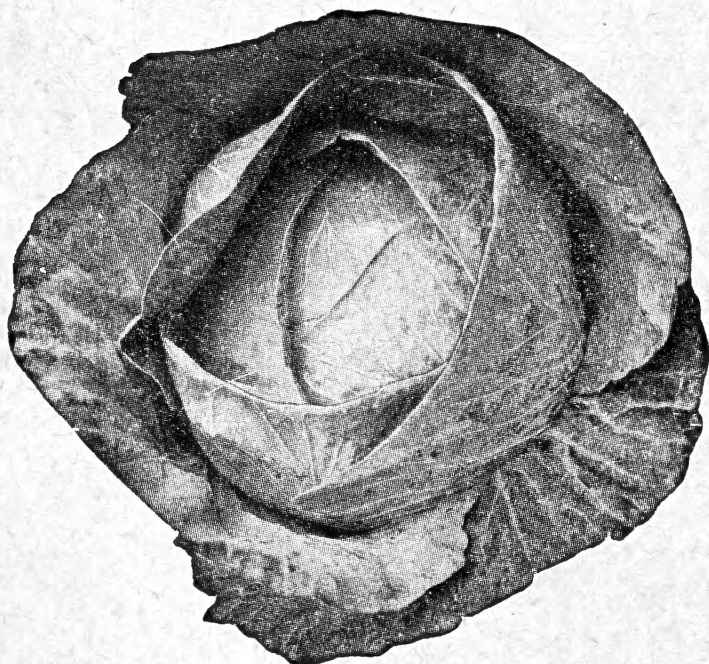
BURPEE'S ALLHEAD EARLY was a find for many a gardener last season. Medium large early heads with seldom a cracked head reported.

COPENHAGEN MARKET. An outstanding early variety producing round heads of four-pound average.

GOLDEN ACRE. Uniform solid heads produced very early. Nice family size—about four pounds.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. An extra early pointed head of about three pounds and very tender.

PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. A late cabbage of extra large size—ten pounds or more. Fine for winter storage.

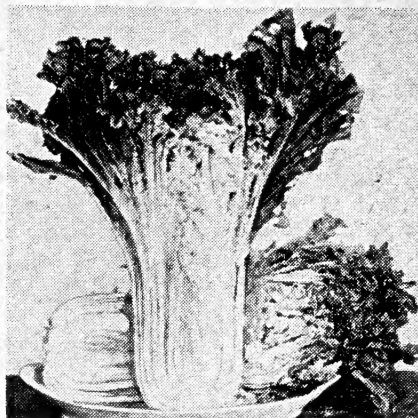


MAMMOTH RED ROCK. A late sure-cropper of purplish red heads from five to eight pounds each; good keeping quality.

SAVOY. A curly, rather soft head of extreme tenderness. A winner for corned beef and cabbage. Can be planted in midsummer for late fall or winter use.

If you need only a few dozen cabbage, it is more convenient to buy established plants. We hope to have plants of all of the above.

WHALE OIL SOAP for mixing with your sprays. 1-pound cake only 20c.



CHINESE CABBAGE is not a true cabbage but is used the same. It grows tall and slim and can be planted 16 inches apart in rows. It is fast maturing—70 to 80 days—but should be planted late to avoid the hot weather when it soon bolts to seed.

Do You Know...

That onion maggot seldom attack onion sets. The small plants from seed is what they like. Control can be effective by treating the seed with calomel dust. Moisten the seed, dust and plant as soon as possible before the seed dries.

That your home-dried beans can be successfully treated for the bean weevil by placing them in a temperature of 140 degrees F. for one hour. This treatment will destroy all forms of the weevil without serious damage to the germination of the seed. Store in some insect-proof container.

That seeds we sell are your assurance of success. Succeed with our seeds.

NOTES

According to the Stauffer Chemical Co.,

Sulphur Improves Fertility of the Soil in Many Ways

It helps loosen the soil and improves water penetration.

It helps reclaim black alkaline soils.

It helps to check or correct certain insect pests and diseases in the soil.

It helps to minimize the loss of nitrogen in manures. There is a great loss of nitrogen in manure from not being properly protected in stacks and in barnyards. Experiments have proved that this loss can be reduced to about 10% by adding two pounds of sulphur to every 100 pounds of manure in the dry state, or 30 pounds to a ton of liquid manure. For general fertilizing purposes from 75 pounds to 150 pounds can be applied to an acre. It should be applied thinly by the use of a spreader and then disked or raked into the top three or four inches, never to be plowed under.

DRY SHEEP MANURE. Free from weeds. Very useful for lawns, shrubs and all flowers. Using it in liquid form is beneficial to all vegetables.

CUPROCIDE (Red Copper Oxide). Insures germination and healthy growth of plants by dusting the seeds—except the cabbage, onion, and legume family.

The 2500-word OPA press release announcing a reduction in "the present highly inflated prices of cabbage seed" explains: Cabbage seed is the seed used to grow cabbage.—Readers' Digest.

You Should Know——

That pansy seed need only a light sprinkling of fine soil over the seed, then be firmly pressed down and never allowed to dry out.

That all onions produce green onions first, be they seeds, sets or plants.

That GO-WEST BAIT is a sure-fire kill for slugs.

That roses need spraying every week from May to September 15.

That fertilizer should be applied to leaf vegetables little and often with plenty of water.

That Red Arrow spray kills all forms of plant lice.

That April is the best spring month to make that new lawn.

That ground lime rock or gypsum is better for your soil than the burned or dehydrated lime.

That celeraic is a wonderful addition to vegetable soup.

That gladiolus planted early about six inches deep, kept ever wet, will seldom be troubled with thrip.

That early-flowering sweetpeas can be planted in late spring with good results if plenty of food and drink are applied.

That the proper time to weed the garden is any time weeds appear.

That only in the home garden can really sweet corn be obtained fresh and juicy.

That a good mulch of tobacco dust is very beneficial to rose bushes.

That a 100-foot row of carrot seed should produce 100 pounds of carrots.

Individual Greenhouses FOR PLANTS

Buy your supply of HOTKAPS early—there may not be enough to supply the demand. The use of these caps has produced crops at least three weeks earlier.

Twenty-five in a package—50c.



Carrots for Vitamins

Carrots should be one of our most important vegetables because of its outstanding food value. It is rich in vitamins and minerals, containing 205 calories per pound. It is easy to grow, responding well to good care and food. Several good varieties are now offered. If your ground is real heavy, better not try the extra long ones—the half-long will do better for you.

The following have proved their worth:

CHANTENAY. Deep orange, half-long, maturing in about 75 days.

TENDERSWEET. Long slim, rich orange color, with very small heart or core.

DANVERS HALF-LONG. An old favorite of medium late maturing. A good keeper for storage.

OXHEART. Splendid midseason or late planter. Short and stubby, doing extra well in heavy soil.

BURPEE'S GOLDINHART. New last season, and reports are favorable. Medium long, with very small core and same color throughout.

The Germination of Carrots is from 65% to 70%. Treating with PRE-PLANT Will Help

Do You Know...

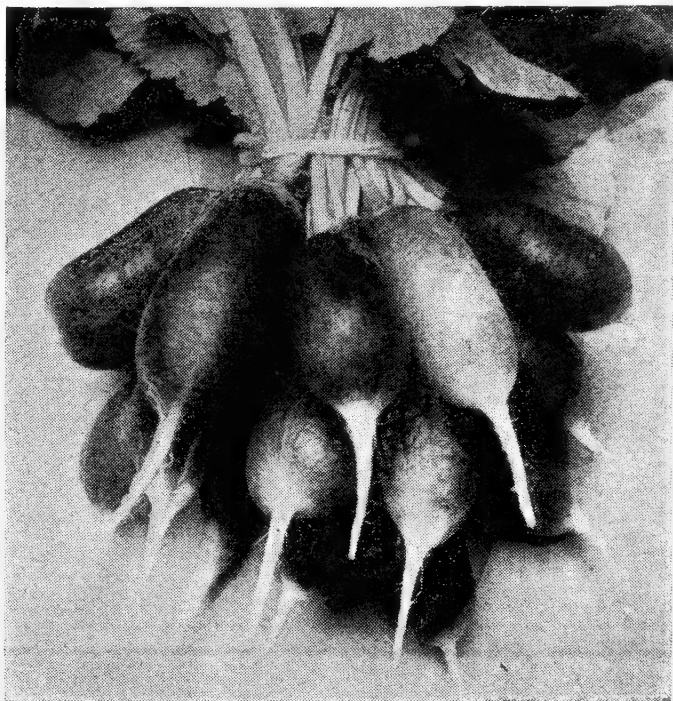
In learning about the varieties in vegetables, try to know the differences between the many strains offered. Many times those recommended for commercial planting are not adapted to the small home garden. As an example, the extra long Emperor carrots do better for the commercial grower, as he has the deep rich loam and will give the carrots plenty of cultivation and the fertilizer they need.

Planting seed in poorly prepared soil is a waste of time, labor and seed. Prepare your soil well and results are more certain.

Many strong weeds are a compliment to one's soil, as only good soil produces them. But if permitted to remain, they are not a compliment to one's garden.

Peppers for Stuffing

Most everyone likes green stuffed peppers, but if you are planning to grow peppers, be sure you select a good sunny location and keep the soil well worked. Go easy on fertilizer with a heavy nitrogen content. Use a weak liquid fertilizer about once every ten days till fruit has formed. For those who have the right conditions we expect to have some plants ready when time to set them in the ground. Hotkaps will protect them for the first three weeks.



Radishes

We feel nothing need be said about these except as the butcher says: "Grow them fast and kill when young and tender."

Laxton's Superb Peas, planted real early, will roll off a knife in early June.

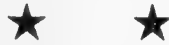
Virginia stocks produce a wonderful picture when planted in masses.

Mignonette Lettuce is not to be found in the markets, but it is one of the ideal numbers for the small garden. It is small, and is one of the surest heading and most tasty of all the lettuce family.



MORCROP FERTILIZER has been the favorite for the Northwest since 1921. This gives you an assurance of good crops with the necessary minerals and vitamins.

5- and 10-lb. packages; 25-, 50- and 100-lb. bags.



AS WE GO TO PRESS it seems that the supply of fertilizers is to be quite limited. Our advice is to secure your requirements as soon as possible. As far as we can see now, there will be no bone meal, fish meal, soybean meal, cotton seed meal, nitrate of soda, superphosphate, dried blood, tankage, or hydrated lime. We expect to have a fair supply of Morcrop, NuLife, Vigoro, gypsum, and ground lime rock.

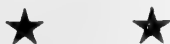
When using commercial fertilizers, be careful. Use it sparingly but frequently. Just like salt and pepper with our foods, a little is fine but too much is terrible. A yellow condition of the leaves is usually an indication that the plant is unable to digest the food given it. This is an internal disturbance that can be remedied only by large doses of water and time.

There is no scientific evidence that lime in any form is of any direct benefit to fruit trees or any fruit-bearing plants.



BUFFALO BONE COMPOST is a very readily assimilated plant food containing a large percentage of available phosphates.

100-lb. bags, \$3.25



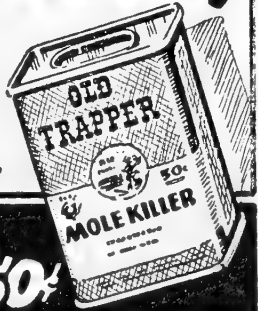
We can supply you with many helpful garden books, including all the "Solly" books, and others by equally well known authors.

KILL MOLES!

★ **POSITIVE RESULTS EVERY TIME WITH "OLD TRAPPER".....MADE FOR WESTERN MOLES, EASY TO USE..... MFG'D BY Stanley Industries, Seattle**

OLD TRAPPER

MOLE KILLER 50¢



Regarding Celery

Celery, given sufficient care, can be grown successfully in the home garden. The chief requirement is a medium-heavy soil with plenty of humus and the ability of holding a great deal of water. The water content of celery is over 93%, so one can easily see that the water and the fertilizer must be applied freely.

Large quantities of well rotted manure and a liberal amount of commercial should be used to keep the plants growing continuously. About three weeks before the plants are to be set out, prepare the trench by mixing thoroughly with the soil five wheelbarrow-fuls of well rotted manure and five pounds of commercial fertilizer to 100 feet of row, working it well to a depth of 10 to 12 inches. The plants should be about five inches high when setting out, with the outer leaves trimmed off to insure a stocky growth. If possible, set them out after a heavy rain, otherwise soak the ground well. Set the plants about sixteen inches apart in the rows and keep them wet for the first

four or five days. Keep the soil cultivated so it always remains loose.

To prevent blight, spray or dust with copper at ten-day intervals until the plants become well established.



NOTES

The Use of Sprays

Insufficient nutrients in the soil often give the appearance of blight or other disease, and insecticides are used with no results. The gardener is only too ready to condemn the spray material he is using as no good, when the real trouble is malnutrition or lack of sufficient food to give the plant healthy growth.

Sulphur is an always-necessary article to have on hand. It is a sure remedy for nearly all surface diseases and is readily mixed with all other dusts. It controls mildew, red spider, and leaf spots.

Always have a set of standard measuring spoons at hand. Two tablespoons are an ounce. In mixing sprays, have the temperature of the spray material as near 70 degrees as possible. Anywhere from 60 to 80 degrees is good. Real cold water retards the effect of the spray material. Always follow the directions on the container. Two kinds

of insects are to be controlled—the sucking kind and the chewing kind. The sucking variety must be killed by hitting each and every one with a contact spray, while the leaf-eating variety can be controlled by a stomach poison.

One who has eaten only corn bought in the market has no idea of the truly delicious flavor of the fresh garden variety. To have corn at its very best, have the water boiling before you gather the corn.

MAGGOT BAIT freely applied to the top few inches of soil has proved a repellent for the carrot fly.

Only matured and perfect specimens of vegetables should be put in storage.

4-4-50 DILUTION means: 4 pounds copper sulphate, 4 pounds lime, and 50 gallons water. This is a Bordeaux mixture.

The Official O.C.D. STIRRUP PUMP

**Throws a Stream of Water
30 Feet**

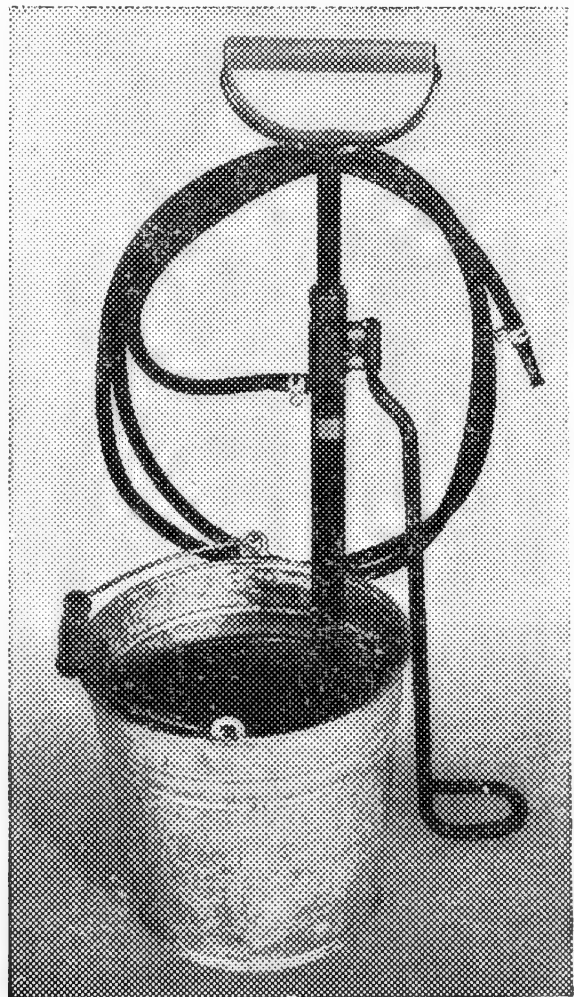
**PORCELAIN ENAMELED
DOUBLE ACTION**

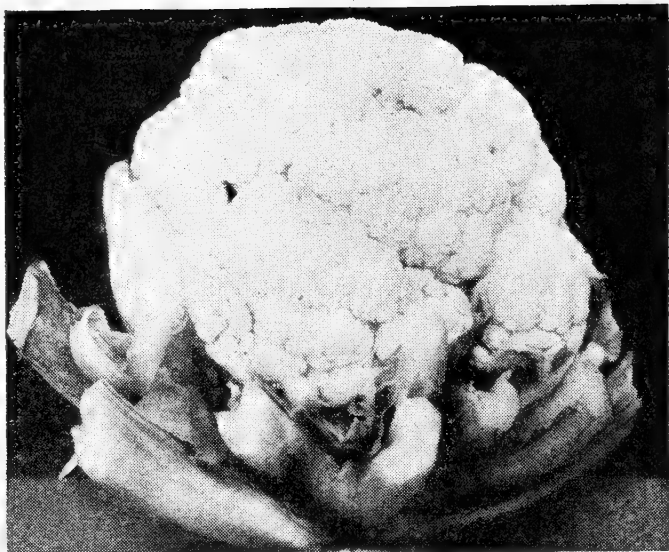
Equipped with ten feet of
hose and with spray attachment.

Without Bucket

\$3.00

**DON'T DELAY!
GET YOURS TODAY!**





Cauliflower

This plant is a native of Europe and Western Asia and was well known by the Moors in Spain in the Twelfth Century. It is rather an exacting crop for the amateur, not liking hot weather. It should be planted as early in the spring as possible or late in summer for a fall crop. It will take a lot of water and plenty of rich soil and fertilizer. There are several varieties on the market, but the two most popular are:

EARLY SNOWBALL. Dwarf plants with medium small heads about six inches, taking about 85 days to mature.

IMPROVED ERFURT SNOWBALL. A somewhat larger variety than the above, with a longer stem and flat heads.

Corn

Ever since the Indians put fish under the hills of corn, the Americans have liked their "roasting ears," but the corn of today is a grand improvement from Colonial days. The average corn-lover will insist that the golden is far superior to the old-fashioned white. Science tells us that the yellow has more vitamins than the white and contains 490 calories to the pound.

The hybrid varieties are fast taking over the fields, and well they should. One hundred feet of hybrid corn will produce nearly half more poundage of corn, and of exceptionally good quality both for canning and eating green.

Four ounces of seed will plant a 100-foot row and should produce 300 ears of corn.

Among the favorite hybrids are:

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM. One of the first of the hybrids and the most widely used for canning, as it is a light golden yellow with 14 rows of kernels, averaging two ears to a stalk.

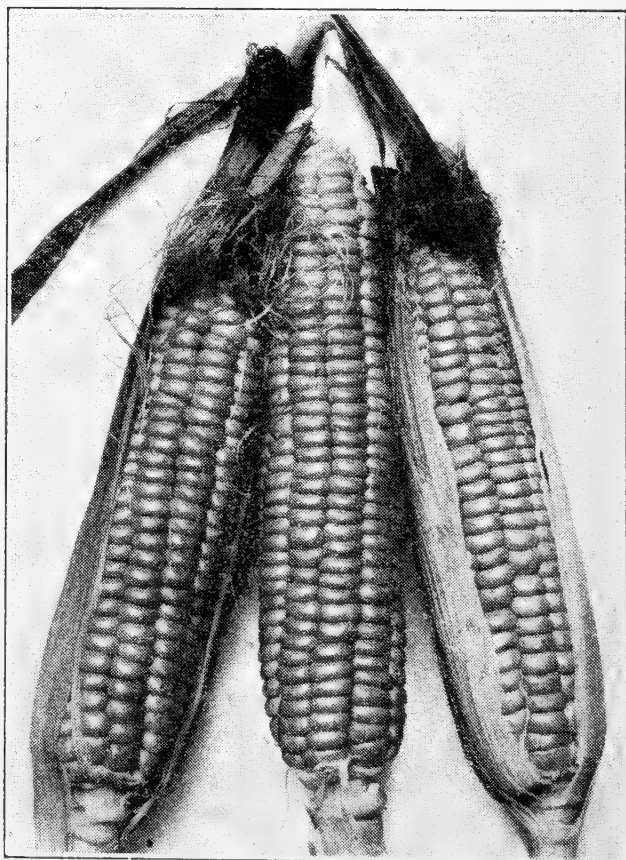
MARCROSS. Golden yellow, growing to six feet in good soil, with two ears of 14 to 16 rows on each stalk. A fine eating and canning number; matures in about 80 days.

SPANCROSS. One of the earliest of all the hybrids, maturing in about 75 days. Ears well filled to the tips with 12 rows of kernels.

LINCOLN. A new number that gave excellent results last season. It is a midseason variety, producing large ears 9 to 10 inches of 12 to 14 rows of good quality golden corn.

GOLDEN BANTAM perhaps leads the list of the eight-row open-pollinated variety. Small ears of eight rows of tender, sweet corn ideal for home use.

GOLDEN EARLY MARKET. A larger ear and a taller plant; excellent quality; 12 to 14 rows to the ear.



There are several good varieties of sweetcorn, and we expect to have a large selection.

Plant your corn in blocks, not long rows. When the silk is forming, give it a good feeding twice at 15-day intervals, with plenty of water to soak it well down. Keep the soil loose. When the ears are forming, use two tablespoons muriate potash dissolved in one gallon of water to each 12 stalks. This will give firmness to the kernels and encourage the plant in general.

Treat with Semesan Jr.

Do You Know...?

That fertilizer applied in small amounts three times a month is not too much for good fast growing spinach.

That fast growing flowers and vegetables, well fed, will seldom be attacked by pests.

That Rutgers Tomatoes ripen from the inside out, thereby being very desirable.

That a 60-day vegetable in the Mid-

west is a 75-day variety in the Puget Sound region.

That Pyrethrum dust and sprays are made from ground-up flowers of the Pyrethrum, or Painted Daisy.

That there are 24,000 carrot seeds per ounce; 16,765 should grow.

That the first mention of cauliflower was in 540 B.C.

That the life of cucumber seed is five years. Don't throw away your seed left from last year.

That hilling potatoes is an old-fashioned idea and isn't being done nowadays.

That cabbage contains 130 calories and two points of B₁ per pound.

That all corn likes a lot of cultivation and plenty of water when the silk forms.

That there are 5650 tomato seeds in a single ounce.

That a five-cent package of leaf lettuce will make three plantings ten days apart for a family of four.

FOR "AVERAGE SIZE" GARDEN



HAYES JR. SPRAY GUN

Famous all-purpose sprayer makes three gallons of mixed spray material at a time. Sprays liquids and most wettable powders, up, down, side-wise. Light, easy to use. Just attach HAYES JR. to garden hose, turn on the faucet, lightly press the conveniently long lever—and HAYES JR. sprays! Gives efficient performance of heavy, expensive equipment. Operates on water pressure from 30 to 175 pounds. No moving parts to wear out or break, insuring long life and satisfactory service. \$5.95.

Cucumbers for Salads

This is one of the oldest vegetables in use, being cultivated long before Greek civilization, but it still is of doubtful value from a nourishing standpoint. It contains only one point of vitamin A and none of the others. Its calories are only 65 to the pound. It is a tender crop and must not be planted in the open until all danger of frost is over, and then in well prepared rich loam with a lot of moisture. A cucumber contains over 96% water, the highest water content of any of our vegetables.

There are many good varieties on the market, and it is nearly impossible for one to buy a poor sort.



STRAIGHT EIGHT. A general favorite for family use, being slim and dark green, with small heads.

WHITE SPINE is rather large but of fine texture and is used extensively for dills.

DAVIS PERFECT is an early variety, growing about 9 inches and tapering at both ends. Skin is dark green and the flesh pure white and tasty.

PICKLING CUCUMBERS are of several varieties, among which are National

Pickling, Chicago Pickling, West India Gerkin, and others.

LEMON CUCUMBER is well flavored and resembles a lemon in color and shape.

Seed Treatment is Red Copper Oxide

Onions

Here is another vegetable known to man in early Bible times and now universally used wherever food is eaten. The onion contains 87% water, but also contains a vast amount of mineral matter and vitamins. Many varieties are on the market and all taste the same except some are a little stronger than others.

SWEET SPANISH leads the list of popular varieties for the Western states. It is easy to grow and a good size with white flesh.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVER is a good long-keeping variety but a little smaller than the Sweet Spanish.

PARSLEY for garnishing and as an addition to salads is all the vogue. The curly variety is a very healthful food containing vitamins A and C in liberal amounts. It is a hardy plant and likes a lot of food and water.

The Hamburg or rooted parsley is used largely as a flavor for soups. It has a root resembling parsnips and should be thinned to stand 3 inches apart.

PARSNIPS are a long-season crop and withstand the cold of winter, and the flavor is improved after cold weather has stopped the top growth. They like plenty of cultivation during the first 90 days, with about three applications of a balanced fertilizer. The one variety that is in universal use is **IMPROVED HOLLOW CROWN**.



Lettuce, the Universal Salad

Lettuce has been in use since very remote times and was first introduced to the English in 1562. Lettuce should be on the table at least once a day as long as obtainable. Of the many varieties on the market today, perhaps the loose-leaf, or non-heading, type is best adapted for the home garden. It can be grown fast and eaten as soon as cut.

GRAND RAPIDS and BLACK SEED-ED SIMPSON are the two favorites of the leaf varieties.

There are many good heading varieties that can be grown in the home garden. Last season many good reports came from those who tried MIGNON-ETTE, a small-heading variety that seldom bolts to seed and matures in about 80 days.

ROMAINE is a mild oblong head of medium size, and a favorite with many. Grows well in late fall.

EGGPLANT is a long-season plant and should be started early in frames or greenhouses and set out when the ground is warm. It cannot get too warm to grow good eggplant. For those who wish to try it, we expect to have a few plants of the best variety.

ENDIVE is of two varieties, the fine leaf and the broad leaf. Both are easy to grow and furnish nice greens all season, maturing in about 90 days.

KALE is a species of wild cabbage but is a favorite vegetable with many. It grows the same as cabbage, with the same insects bothering it. The Dwarf Scotch is the one most used, while the 1000-headed is ideal for chickens and stock feed.

LEEK is the native flower of Wales and all good Welshmen grow plenty of leek. This vegetable was grown in Egypt in the time of the Pharaohs and still is. Each year sees it more extensively grown here. It is of the onion family and will grow well anywhere onions thrive. Young plants should be set rather deep and, as they grow, soil is pulled



Endive — Fine Leaf

up around them to elongate the stem and help blanch it. They are mild in flavor, having nearly all the qualities of onions, except they will not keep long after being pulled.

Do You Know...

Never apply insecticides or sprays when the fruit is in bloom. It kills the bees and hinders pollination.

Lime is a releasing agent. It releases the inert plant food, rendering it available to the tiny food roots of the plants.

After planting your seeds, firm the soil over them by walking over the rows unless the soil is soppy wet, then firm lightly.

Vegetables that may be planted, or plants set out, very early, even before the last light frosts are over, are the following: Asparagus, beets, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, celeriac, cress, endive, kale, kohlrabi, leek, lettuce, onion, parsley, parsnips, peas, radish, rhubarb, rutabaga, turnip, salsify and spinach.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
TRANSPLANTONE

When Not to Use Lime

Contrary to general opinion, lime is not a fertilizer. Lime, properly used, is a soil conditioner making available certain kinds of plant foods locked up in heavy soils.

Lime should not be added to the soil of growing crops, except perhaps to the cabbage family. Never top-dress growing lawns with it. Keep it away from all plants of the Heath family. Do not add lime to manure or compost heap. It is more dangerous there than anywhere else, as it greatly increases the loss of nitrogen. Lime and manure at the same time do not work well for the soil. If both are being applied, use one in the fall and the other in the spring, or vice versa. If your soil needs lime, use the ground lime rock or gypsum applied thinly at the rate of 100 pounds to 1000 square feet. This should be sufficient in most soils to last four growing seasons. Lime should never be plowed under; rather, work it into the top three or four inches.

There is no sentiment in a dollar, but a lot of sentiment is attached to our merchandise. If it is not right, we do not offer it for sale. We want all our customers to be our friends and satisfied with everything they purchase from us.

Have you marked the variety name of each row planted? If you have them marked you will know if you want to plant the same variety next season.

Two Essentials—

“KEEP 'EM GROWING” and
“KEEP 'EM FLYING”

Observations

Cabbage among the rose bushes—carrots and beets bordering the chrysanthemum beds.

Hubbard Squash hanging from eight-foot poles suspended in fish nets.

Sign in a Victory Garden: “Beware of the Snapdragons!”

Gourds along a picket fence.

Judge Long growing late spinach—60 bushels for six persons.

Bush Zucchini over two feet high, with a dozen fruits at one time.

Cherry tomatoes climbing a rose trellis.

Freeness of advice on growing tomatoes.

Tall corn among the dahlia rows.

Victor Tomatoes in boxes along a driveway.

Paper bags made from waxed bread paper filled with tiny pebbles. Arranged in squares over a pea planting in such a manner that any string touched would rattle the whole 54 bags. This was intended to keep the birds away, but it is our opinion that some birds crawled under. It was a very novel idea anyway, and showed great engineering ability.

Pole beans grown on saplings facing south, all beans pickable distance from the ground.

Chinese Cabbage planted early all gone to seed.

Vegetables to be set out or planted when the weather is warm are: Beans corn, cucumbers, egg plant, okra, peppers, pumpkin, squash and tomatoes.

STEEL'S MASTODON PANSIES mixed has a large range of colors and is highly esteemed for the long stems and sturdy growth. Liberal count package, each 25c.

ALWAYS
SURE



ALWAYS
PURE

PEAS to Eat Green

PEAS to Can Green

PEAS to Quick-Freeze

PEAS to Dry for Soups

We venture to say that peas of some variety are grown in every vegetable garden in the world if seed is obtainable. The origin of this crop is un-



Little Marvel Peas

known, but it is certain that they were in use 2000 years before Christ and were introduced into England during the reign of Henry VIII.

Peas are decidedly a cool weather crop and should be sown as early as the ground can be worked. Well fertilized, well drained and well cultivated soil will produce an abundant crop, be it heavy or light. There are now in cultivation around a hundred varieties but many are duplicates as to performance.

LAXTON'S SUPERB, or Early Bird, is a dwarf variety that is a favorite among the smooth-seeded sorts and grows only 16 inches.

EARLY ALASKA is very productive and early growing; about 28 inches.

BLUE BANTAM, a wrinkled type dwarf, seems to lead the list, being very sweet and tender; 7 to 9 peas in a pod; height about 18 inches.

LITTLE MARVEL grows about the same, with pods a little shorter; 7 or 8 peas.

WORLD'S RECORD gave good results last season for the medium short type. Grows three feet and matures in about 65 days.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS, LAXTONIAN, IMPROVED GRADUS, IMPROVED ALDERMAN, TALL TELEPHONE, DWARF TELEPHONE, and THOMAS LAXTON all did well the past season.

MELTING SUGAR and DWARF GRAY SUGAR PEAS are becoming popular. The entire pod is cooked when young and tender. Treat seed with nitrogen.

NOTES

Hormones for the Garden

The wartime interest in growing gardens, both flower and vegetable, warrants suggestions as to the application of hormones. It is now a proven fact that treatments with various hormones increase the yields and hasten the maturity of the crop.

A large lettuce grower in Colorado last season reported a great increase in the size of the lettuce, plus earlier maturing, after a treatment of Transplan-tone.

In many soils ROOTONE treatment of tomato seeds produces a more vigorous growth.

Regular applications of B₁ after using a starter solution on transplanted asters have given much larger and healthier blooms.

The use of FRUITONE as a spray has checked the fruit drop of many tomato plants, thereby harvesting an earlier crop.

Celery plants whose roots were soaked over night in a pre-plant solution were said to produce a 100% stand and a quicker maturing crop.

It is always advisable, whenever you transplant a shrub or tree, to soak the roots well in some of the hormone solutions. All cuttings root easier and faster after being dipped in hormones.

We carry a full line of all the well known hormone preparations—both in powder and in liquid.

Make notes of all the vegetables that stand a fair degree of frost in your garden. This will help in the general plan for another season.

Never apply dormant sprays to your fruit trees when the temperature is below 42.

Do You Know...

That 90% of our vegetables contain more water than a watermelon.

That all seeds produce better crops after a hormone treatment.

That Chinese Cabbage should not be planted early. It will bolt to seed.

That an ounce of carrot seed will sow a 200-foot row.

That cucumbers grow well on a trellis.

That Blue Bantam is one of the best bush peas. A large cropper of delicious peas.

That parsnips planted in July can be left in the ground all winter.

That Table Queen Squash is often called Danish.

Ground lime rock or gypsum should be applied at the rate of 75 pounds to 1000 square feet.

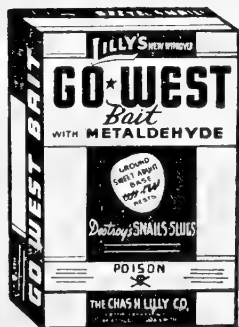
Red copper oxide should be used for seed treatment and to prevent damping off of seedlings in cold frames. For seedlings, use one ounce to two gallons of water as soon as plants are up, then again in seven days and 14 days.

There are 17,700 Baby Blue Eyes seed per ounce.

There are 22,000 pansy seeds to an ounce and several hundred in a 50-cent package.

It takes approximately 60 pounds of ripe tomatoes to can 12 quarts.

Yellow corn is higher in vitamins than white by two points. There is evidence that corn was grown a hundred thousand years ago.



● The damage done by slugs each season runs well up into the dollars column, to say nothing about the high temperature it causes the gardener. Get them before they get your plants! Keep a ring of GO-WEST around your plants whenever the ground is moist. 25c per package.

Spinach, the Universal Greens

Spinach is grown in every country throughout the world and is one of the most important human food plants. It is a fast maturing crop doing well on most any type of well prepared fertile soil. Plants should stand one inch apart in the rows and the rows should be 14 inches apart.

There are 3000 seeds to the ounce, and 60% of the seeds should grow. By the copper oxide treatment, this percentage can be raised considerably. Among the many named varieties on the market are:

NOBEL GIANT. Apparently at the top of the list, being a heavy producer of thick, dark green leaves that are crisp, tender and of good flavor. It grows well in early spring or late fall.

VICTORIA. Popular for early planting, as it matures in about 50 days. The leaves are crinkled and grow close to the ground.

BLOOMSDALE. Another long standing variety that can be planted in both spring and in fall. The leaves are glossy and heavily blistered.

NEW ZEALAND. The hot weather or everlasting spinach. This novelty is fast becoming a must-have with the home gardener. The small leaves can be picked at any stage of growth and it sends out fresh growth continuously so it can be enjoyed from early summer till killed by frost. A mature plant often has a spread of four feet. Seeds should be soaked in warm water for several hours to aid in germination. Another help is to file one or more points off the seed. If it does not show above ground in three weeks, don't get alarmed...it will come.



Burpee's Tampala, the New Vegetable

A delicious green vegetable the leaves of which are cooked and served like spinach. However, it has a more delightful flavor, retains its tenderness a longer time, and grows better in hot weather.

Tampala is easy to grow, the plants very fast in maturing, being ready for the table in six to eight weeks after sowing. Sow the seed after the ground warms up and transplant to stand 12 to 15 inches apart. 15c per packet—over 200 seeds.

Secure Your Seeds...

from a reliable dealer, one who is capable of helping you in your selection. If you purchase seeds from a hardware, grocery, drug or department store, you will get good seeds, but do not expect them to give you reliable advice. They have been trained along other lines.

After tulips and daffs are gone, pansies are a welcome change.

NOTES

Beware of Invasion Jitters

When the army of insects starts on your planting, it is time to go after it with both guns—the dust gun and the spray gun. There are two armies we must fight—the chewing and the sucking. The use of insecticides is absolutely necessary to keep your garden free of these two armies. The first, or chewing type, can only be kept under control with the use of a stomach poison such as lead arsenate, calcium arsenate, pyrethrum, nicotine, sulphate, or other poisons. This is best accomplished with a good strong spray gun.

The second, or sucking type, must be controlled with a contact spray or dust, as these insects breathe mostly through the pores of the body and must be hit to make a kill. A good dust is preferred by most gardeners. Dusting must be thorough and carefully done, covering all the plant as well as the ground around it, for if the pests are not hit no kill will result. If you have a dust gun, we have the dust that work.

A Suggestion

For our gardeners who grow rhododendrons, azaleas and other acid-loving plants, here is a tip to be used in the absence of acid fertilizer which at present is out.

Mulch well with peat or well rotted alder sawdust or both combined. Begin at the trunk or stem and continue out several inches beyond the branches. Work a little into the top three inches at the outside branches. Three or four applications of buttermilk during early spring will help give an acid condition.

Next July water well, for it is then that the buds are forming for next season's blooms. This will in many cases prevent bud drop and give you better flowers.

CORN EARWORM OIL is a successful prevention for that dreaded worm that eats the tips of our corn and well down the ear. Full directions on bottle with dropper. Four ounces for 39c.

The New Streamlined HARCO SPRAYER

Efficient and easy to use with any liquid insecticide. Means quick, certain death to insects.

The conveniently long extension rod promptly sends a penetrating spray right where it is most effective.

YOU WILL ENJOY THIS
NEW STREAMLINED
HARCO!

Complete—
Only \$2.35



Squash for Summer Squash for Winter

The squash family comprises one of the largest of the vegetable list and one can find most any style to fit the ground available.

In the summer variety it seems that the zucchini leads the list, and those who grew the Black style last season pronounce it par-excellent. Following this is the yellow, either straight or crookneck. The early white scallop still has a large following. The new one that we put out last season proved to be a topnotch number. It is the YANKEE HYBRID, a heavy yielder of eight-inch waxy yellow fruit of an excellent flavor.

The ACORN, or TABLE QUEEN (called Danish by some) is an all-purpose squash for baking, as it is both a summer and a winter variety. The mature fruit weighs about a pound each and will keep well into the winter months.

The true HUBBARD is still the largest planted variety for winter use, but the large size and the rampant growth keep it from many of the smaller gardens. They take up a great deal of space, one plant covering as much ground as six hills of tomatoes.

THE GOLDEN DELICIOUS is an ever-popular squash for general use, either for baking or pie-making. The smaller size makes it desirable for the average family, as it seldom weighs over seven pounds.

BUTTERCUP is another popular number for winter use. The flesh is golden yellow with a very small seed cavity. The flesh is firm and fairly dry. From two to four pounds in weight.

Ammonium Sulfamate As a Weed Killer

Prolonged trials with ammonium sulfamate have proved it to be an effective herbicide for many weeds, including such as poison ivy, blackberries, and broad-leaf annuals. There is a temporary soil-sterilizing effect when it is sprayed on weed growth as directed; consequently, treated areas may be planted the same season.

Ammonium sulfamate should be dissolved in water at the rate of one pound per gallon and applied by sprinkler can. Have the soil wet when applying the chemical and water it well. Morning glory has been effectively destroyed by soaking the soil and dipping the plants into a jar of the solution.

NOTES

**HOTKAPS—An Individual
Hothouse for Every Plant!**

So You are Building a Cold Frame

This is good. Anyone who can drive a nail or saw a board can build a cold frame. The requirements are few. Have the back about three inches higher than the front to permit of rain drainage. The width should be 36 inches, and any length. Use the new R.-V-LITE for covering and you have a light-penetrating material that permits up to 70% of the sun's ultra-violet rays reaching your growing plants, thus giving them the necessary vitamin D for sturdy growth. This material is easily applied and easy to cut. Comes in 36-inch width. Price per square yard, 57c.

transparent
flexible

R-V-LITE

All-Purpose WINDOW MATERIAL

Can be used wherever glass is used.
Better and cheaper than glass for
poultry houses, hot and cold bed
frames, storm doors and win-
dows, and many other uses
about the farm and home.
Shatterproof, weatherproof.
Keeps heat in, keeps cold
out. Easy to put up.
Easy to clean.

ASK
FOR
FREE
SAMPLE

FREELY
ADMITS
SUN'S
HEALTH
GIVING
ULTRA
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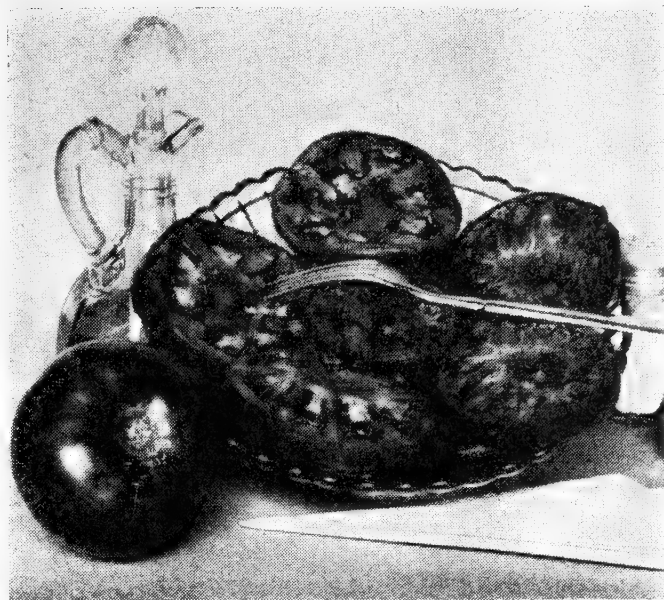
NOTES

Tomatoes, the Top Ranking Crop for the Home Garden

This is the one crop of which information, discussion, contradictions and perpetual arguments, is cussed and discussed more than any other crop of the vegetable kingdom. To stake or not to stake, to water or not to water, etc. If your method paid dividends last season, repeat it next season.

However, the tomato requires a well-drained soil containing an abundance of plant nutrients but is not choosy as to types provided they have plenty of food and drink. They respond well to extra care and cultivation as the tomato is a rugged grower and rank feeder. The use of much nitrogen should be avoided as it has a tendency to produce much foliage and less fruit. The young plants get a better start in life if they are given a "starter solution" of either Pre-Plant or Transplantone. When the first blossoms appear, give them a feeding of the following: 1 teaspoon 20-Mule-Team Borax, 1 tablespoon muriate potash, 1 tablespoon sulphate ammonia, dissolved in 1 gallon water. Give each plant one quart every 15 days till tomatoes are turning ripe. Always apply any kind of fertilizer when the soil is moist. Never apply fertilizer of any kind to dry soil. Tomatoes, being 94 per cent water, should never be allowed to dry out so the soil is dusty over an inch deep. A good watering to a depth of six inches or more several times during the growing season will produce results. Avoid watering the blooms.

If you have plenty of room, the plants grown as nature intended them will produce more fruit than the staked ones, but the staked ones will produce a little earlier. The experience of the writer the past season did not prove the value of staking. The extra work and time did not pay dividends. Six plants of Rutgers grown natural and six plants pruned and staked were tried in two locations. The staked ones had ripe tomatoes eight days ahead of the others but the ones grown natural produced several more pounds of fruit, both ripe and green. The unstaked ones were fed and watered same as the staked ones, but after working the ground, a cardboard



mulch was placed under and around each plant to keep the fruit off the ground, being lifted twice to apply liquid fertilizer. When the fruit was well formed the center leaves were trimmed to let in more sun.

If you are crowded for room it takes less space to grow them staked. Be sure to set the stakes at the time you set out the plants to avoid any injury to the new roots.

There are many varieties that do well here in the Puget Sound country but all should have an early start as September weather is so uncertain. The following varieties were all reported well by our customers the past season.

RUTGERS. Introduced by the New Jersey Experiment Station and has deservedly achieved general popularity. A wonderful canner with the distinction of ripening from the inside out. The fruit is smooth, globe-shaped slightly flattened, averaging six ounces each. Bush very vigorous and exceedingly productive, maturing in about 90 days.

MARGLOBE. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1925 and still one of the main crop numbers. The flesh is deep red, solid and globular in shape. A little earlier than Rutgers but not so productive.

BREAK O' DAY. Introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1930. Plant is of open, spreading habit with light foliage. Fruits of medium-large

size are deep orange-red and very prolific. Some do not like the orange cast and light vine growth. About 80 days.

VICTOR. A new variety that won the All-American Bronze Medal. It is a dwarf, self-topping variety that takes up little room in the home garden. It is not suited to pruning or staking and may be set quite close together. The fruit is scarlet and uniform in size, about five ounces each. Seventy to 80 days.

PRITCHARD. An old favorite all-purpose variety producing a large crop of bright red globe-shaped fruit, smooth and uniform. Eighty days. Other varieties that were well reported were Bounty, Bison, Red and Yellow Pear and the new Jubilee, a golden yellow from Burpee. Some like the little Cherry tomato that grows in cluster and no larger than a Royal Ann cherry. We expect to have plants of all the above varieties and seeds of many others.

For better results, treat the seed with red copper oxide or Semesan.

Potatoes for the Home Garden

While potatoes take up considerable room and require plenty of care, they are a worthwhile crop if the space is available. Potatoes seldom do well the first season in new ground. They require a light, well drained fertile soil with a plentiful supply of humus. As potatoes are heavy feeders, they need a generous supply of fertilizer with a low nitrogen content but well fortified with potash.

Plant early varieties as soon as the ground can be worked but not soggy wet. The cultivation should continue throughout the growing season. To insure a good crop, plant varieties that have proved good in your locality, give them plenty of food, water when necessary and keep a watchful eye for any signs of disease or insects and take immediate steps to control them. Sulphur applied to the soil at the rate of one pound to each 100 square feet will help to prevent scab. Do not use lime or fresh manure on the growing crop.

Late blight is quite prevalent in localities with a low humidity and often causes great loss. To prevent this disease, use great care in dusting or spraying. Keep the foliage covered at all times with a thin film of copper spray



or dust. Application should be made in dry weather every 10 or 12 days, and in wet weather seven to 10 days.

Seed potatoes this year are a few cents less per pound than last season, but the OPA has added another burden to the sellers. We are compelled to make a bill of every sale, securing your name and address and the amount of your purchase. So, in the mad rush, we trust each of you will be patient, as it will take us several more minutes to sell you a few pounds of seed potatoes than it did last season.

We have a good selection of varieties that do well in the Northwest. Treat your planting stock with Semesan Bell or formaldehyde.

Do You Know...

Potash improves the stems and color of your dahlias.

That keen interest can be attained from an herb garden.

Turnips

This is a very popular vegetable but many persons do not grow it on account of the ever-present chance of having wormy turnips.

There are several ways that worms can be avoided: Maggot bait worked into the soil helps with many. One of the best remedies we had reports on last season was Pestex, a foul-smelling gray powder that no maggot fly will tolerate. Work in along the rows on top of the soil.

Late-planted turnips stand a good chance to miss the fly as it is less active after the first of August.

There are many varieties of good turnips of which the Purple-Top White Globe seems to lead the list. The flesh is white, fine-grained, sweet and tender.

WHITE EGG is the favorite with many, it being a pure white of egg-shape, roots of small grain growing about three inches.

GOLDEN BALL is one of the best of the yellows. The flesh is golden yellow to amber. Adapted both to spring and fall planting.

RUTABAGAS require a longer growing season to mature than do turnips and should not be planted before late June. The same cultural directions apply.

TURNIP GREENS are delicious if you like them. Try some of the Seven-Top turnips for greens. The roots are not edible.

PESTEX. A repellent for birds and rodents and other destructive pests. Dust the seeds, soil or plants and see the pests scatter. One-pound air-tight cans with directions, 60 cents.

MARK EVERYTHING you grow, know what's where. We have a complete line of markers, wired and unwired. 5-inch pot labels, 100, 25c; 3½-inch wired labels, 100, 50c; painted 10-inch labels, 15c dozen. Moisture-Proof Pencils will make a lasting impression, 10c. Everlasting Rock Garden Markers wearing a cap, \$1 per dozen.

ACME LONDON PURPLE is an ideal spray or dust for use on tomatoes, potatoes, cabbage and other hardy vegetables.

WALKO TABLETS. A valuable drinking water antiseptic for all poultry. 50c and \$1 packages.

We carry a full line of Pratts Poultry Supplies.

WEED-KILLING agents will soon be off the market. We still have a small supply of Lawn Sinox and Meo 181.

When the going gets tough get a pair of tough working gloves. We have a nice assortment for both ladies and men.

HAYES-ETTE SPRAYER for All Liquid Insecticides

★
Attach to Garden Hose
1½ Gallon Capacity

★
\$2.95



YEAR.

SECTION.

FIRST PLANTING				SECOND PLANTING		
ROW	DATE PLANTED	DATE HARVESTED	VARIETY	DATE PLANTED	DATE HARVESTED	VARIETY
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YEAR

SECTION

FIRST PLANTING

SECOND PLANTING

ROW	DATE PLANTED	DATE HARVESTED	VARIETY	DATE PLANTED	DATE HARVESTED	VARIETY
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MAKE YOUR GARDEN ONE TO TALK ABOUT! GROW EVERYTHING THE BEST YOU KNOW HOW! INVITE YOUR FRIENDS TO SHARE YOUR SUCCESS!

Have You Tried OAKLEAF LETTUCE?

Be a soldier of the soil, a buck private in the great army of food producers. When you harvest part of your early crop, plant something else at once—don't let the ground be idle. Pull a cabbage and plant a few beets, etc. It's

sound conservation practice. Keep something growing all the time, but add more food after every crop. Things you can plant after those you take out are many and varied.

If you are growing rabbits to save ration points, they need salt. Morton's Pet-Licks, plain, iodized and sulphured, are easy to use. Five cents each.

CORN SALAD is also known as Lamb's Lettuce. It is a hardy plant but does not do well in hot summer weather. Cooked with mustard or other greens, it helps to make bulk. Used alone it has practically no flavor.



PLANTABBS are a well balanced fertilizer in tablet form. Place a couple of tablets near your cabbage heads and watch them grow. In packages from \$2.50 down to 25c.

Grow Your Roses Well

After you have purchased good stock roses it is a shame if you do not get good blooms. This is one plant the insects like for breakfast, lunch and dinner and many for a midnight supper. By constant care and attention anyone can grow good roses. Among the various enemies the rose has, the following are quite noticeable in this locality: Black Spot—causes the leaves to turn yellow and some to drop. Mildew—a white coating on climbers in spring and on the H.T. in the fall. Acme Copper Queen or Dusting Sulphur should control above. Rust—orange-colored pustules on leaves and stalk. Dust with sulphur. False slugs—similar to cherry slugs that skeletonize the leaves. These work in early spring and late fall. Spray with a solution of Rotenone or lead arsenic. Leafhoppers—tiny little insects that suck the juice from the leaves, leaving them a whitish color. Use a combination spray like Acme rose spray. Aphids—a very small louse appearing on the buds. Use Red Arrow or Evergreen. Thrips—very tiny tan insects that remove the color from the buds and flowers. New Evergreen or Red Arrow prove helpful. Midge—causes tips to wither, droop and sometimes to turn black. Sometimes the blossoms have crooked necks. Mulch the soil with tobacco dust and spray every five days with nicotine soap spray for four treatments. Cankers and scale—found on the canes in the form of white spots and oval to round white shells on old canes. Spray in early spring with lime-sulphur spray right after pruning.

By dusting your roses with sulphur every week from January 1 till April 1 you will likely prevent mildew. A good mulch of tobacco dust around all your roses will go a long way to help grow healthy plants.

Two-Year No. 1 Roses

STANDARD VARIETIES

75c Each, \$7 for 10

Hybrid Tea Bush Roses

AUTUMN. A distinct color of burnt orange streaked with red.



CYNTHIA. Rich oriental red with attractively shaped buds opening into full double blooms.

DAME EDITH HELLEN. Very fragrant double pink.

EDITH McFARLAND. Long pointed pink buds with a glow of amber. Very fragrant.

ETOILE DE HOLLANDE. A favorite dark red for all purposes.

E. G. HILL. Massive blooms of deep velvety maroon.

GRENOBLE. Brilliant red with lovely buds on extra long stems.

HADLEY. An old number but still going strong. A rich crimson fully double.

HINRICH GAEDE. This magnificent rose has beautiful long pointed buds of brilliant red.

MRS. SAM McGREDY. Large, fully double blooms of orange salmon. Vigorous grower.

PINK DAWN. New hybrid tea of exquisite pink in the bud, opening with an orange tint at the base.

PICTURE. One of the best pinks with a warm undertone of salmon; vigorous grower and free bloomer.

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER. Bicolor of maroon and gold with shades of orange. Long stems with lovely buds.

SHOT SILK. Cherry-cerise shot with yellow; very fragrant and a free bloomer.

TALISMAN. Fragrant blooms of glowing golden yellow stained with copper red and orange rose.

Many other popular standards and novelties for your selection.

CLIMBING ROSES

Anything you may desire in climbing roses—that are available—including the newer of the patents as well as the older favorites.

Victory Gardeners!
"AIR CONDITION"
YOUR SOIL WITH
Sani-Soil
SOIL INSULATOR FROM REDWOOD BARK

The Soil Insulator that

- CUTS DOWN WATERING
- SAVES CULTIVATION
- REDUCES WEEDING
- PROMOTES GROWTH

ECONOMICAL 25 LB. BAGS

*For Flowers and
Shrubs too!*



PATENT NOVELTIES

CHARLOTTE ARMSTRONG

McGREDY'S SUNSET

TEXAS CENTENNIAL

HEART'S DESIRE

LOWELL THOMAS

CRIMSON GLORY

MANDALAY

ZULU QUEEN

—And Many Others

If you have a special variety you would like to try, we will get it for you, if possible.

Cosmata

Friction cream soap that cleans, invigorates and lubricates the hands in one operation. Removes garden stains and keeps the hands in perfect condition. Large jars only 59c.

PLANT BANDS of thin wood are just the thing for starting early plants. No disturbing of roots at transplanting time. Convenient and easy to use. 2½ x 2½ x 3 inches. 100, 75c; 1000, \$6.75.

A disastrous fire at the warehouse of Morrison Bros. Seed Co. of Dishman, Wash., destroyed six million pounds of seed peas last October.

Feeding Trees for Better Root Growth

It is well known that tree roots go a long way in search of food, but when this food is scarce the roots are nearer the surface. Light-rooted trees are more subject to injury or blowing over in heavy windstorms. To secure a good deep root system trees should be fed an ample supply of good fertilizer at the rate of one pound to each year of the tree's age. The crowbar method is one of the best. Plunge it down deeply several places at the drip of the tree and fill the holes with fertilizer. Run a quantity of water in and cover with soil. After the sap has gone down in the fall it is a good practice to dig a fairly large trench about eight inches deep in a circle around the tree, putting in about four inches of well rotted manure and covering with soil. A good feeding every three or four years should be sufficient providing it is deep enough to enable the trees to get a firmer hold upon the earth. Well-fed trees are, in a way, "nailed" to the earth.

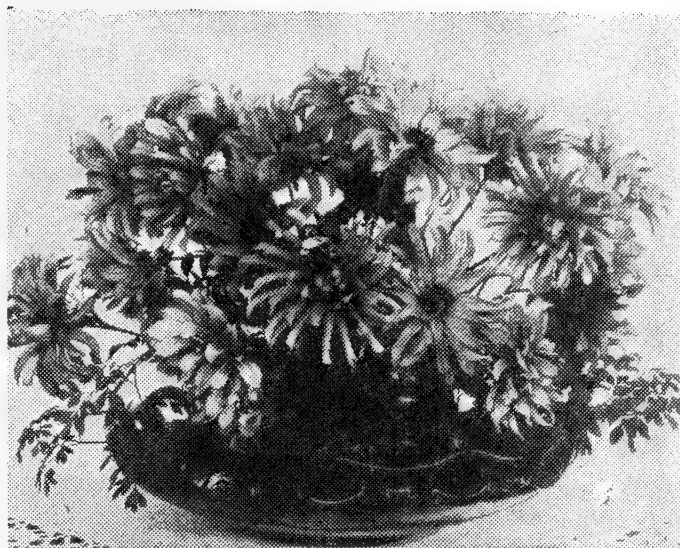
Dahlias, King of Fall Flowers

Some time someone said, "There is no more comparison between a poorly grown dahlia and a well-grown one than there is between cube steak and filet mignon." So anyone who loves flowers, and dahlias in particular, should take time and pains to grow them well. The dahlia, as we know it today, has no comparison with the ones our grandmothers grew many years ago. The rapid strides of the hybridizer producing new and better varieties each year has placed the dahlia rightfully as the one "must have" flower.

It now covers such a wide field that one can have any type, size or color (except blue) that he or she may desire. The small pom pom variety of an inch; the medium size, two to four inches; the commercial size, five to eight inches, up to the mammoth exhibition size ranging from 10 to 17 inches, are all in great demand both for garden show, house decoration and the exhibition table.

The dahlia is not over-particular as to soil types but they do insist on well-drained location where the good sun reaches them at least part of every day. However, it is true that the better the soil, the better your dahlias will perform for you. Good loam mixed with a fair amount of sand is ideal provided it has plenty of humus and plant food. Dahlias are heavy feeders and a fair amount of well-balanced fertilizer, low in nitrogen, should be applied when about a foot tall, again when the first buds appear, and still again after the first blooms have been cut. They need plenty of water when in the bud and bloom stage. When watering, do not sprinkle — rather soak the soil to a depth of at least eight inches. After the second or third day, cultivate lightly to conserve the moisture and keep the weeds in check.

The dahlia is bothered with very few insects and less disease. To get them off to a good start, spray the young plants when only a few inches tall with a solution of Red Arrow or New Evergreen spray. If aphids appear during the hot weather of July or August, give them a good spraying of the same material



during the warm part of the day, being particular to cover the entire plant underside of leaves and stem.

To attain the best results in perfection of bloom, the larger varieties should be disbudded. The nature of the plant is to send up three buds on the same stalk, like many roses do. The two side buds should be pinched out when small, leaving only the terminal bud to develop. Cut the stem at the next joint below and more flower stems will appear. This can be kept up till the plants are killed by frost. In the smaller types it is advisable to pinch out the center when about four or six inches high, thus causing the plant to branch out and forming more flower branches.

The number of named varieties today runs well up into five figures and ranges in price from a 25-cent piece to a \$25 check. We will have a nice line for your selection early in April at popular prices for popular varieties.

Tuberous Rooted Begonias

Most decorative as pot plants and continuous bloom all summer and fall if planted in rich soil partly shaded. A wide selection for your enjoyment.

transparent-flexible
R-V-LITE
THE All Purpose
WINDOW MATERIAL

Our Special Superb Lawn Mixture

We are justly proud of this special mixture of lawn seed. There are hundreds of home owners in the Northwest proud of their lawns after planting this mixture. It is composed of the three best grasses of the highest grade obtainable, which make a very smooth, green velvety lawn free from common grasses that are inclined to make a lumpy lawn. This seed is sure to produce the best results under average good soil conditions. One pound will cover a plot 10 by 20 feet (200 square feet). For this high quality seed the price is very low.

Field Seeds and Other Grasses

Many field and grass seeds are a very short crop and some are not obtainable. However, we expect to have a fair amount of the most needed varieties such as clovers, rye, vetch, millets, rape and pasture mixtures. When in need of any variety of grass or field seeds, see us first and if possible we will secure it for you at the lowest market prices.

If You are Going to Make a Lawn——

Spade the ground as deeply as possible and turn it several times, each time incorporating some good plant food along with a good amount of sheep guano and peat moss or other humus-building element. Rake it level and water well to sprout any seeds that may be there. Remember, a good lawn cannot be built in a day, and a lawn should be prepared in such a way that it will last for many years. Plenty of humus and good rich soil are essential. After the weeds have been removed, roll it level and scratch the surface before seeding. Sow the seed to make a thorough covering, scattering a light coating of sifted soil or sand over the seed and roll again. Keep it moist at all times, as new lawns should never be allowed to dry out. After you have cut your new lawn a couple of times, a light dressing of commercial fertilizer (well watered in) will be a big help. After your lawn is well established, give it a good feeding at least twice a year.

The consistent use of humus will make any soil produce abundantly.

NOTES

Earthworms in Your Lawn?

It's true that earthworms do help to drain the soil, but if your soil contains an abundance of rotted compost, earthworms are apt to cause an unpleasant mess with their casts. The nuisance is especially high in early spring when the casts gum up the mower and smother out young grass, to say nothing of the tufts of growth they pull down into their holes.

The accepted treatment in the past has been to use Mowah meal, made from a certain bean that grows in India. Due to war conditions, this meal is not now available. Experiments of late have brought to light another treatment that greatly reduces the worm population of your lawns: potassium permanganate, a granular crystalline chemical. This chemical is not new, but new uses have been found for it. Have your soil thoroughly moist so the worms are near the surface. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to a gallon of water and apply the solution freely with a watering can.

This same treatment will get rid of moss in your lawn more easily than any other eradicator. It is a benefit to all lawns as it oxidizes organic matter in the soil and thus encourages the release of nitrogen. Potassium permanganate was used by gardeners 40 or more years ago, but only recently has its effect on moss in lawns been thoroughly tested and proved.

(Condensed from T. A. Weston's article in "The Home Garden.")

PANSY FACES for your part-time-shady places! We carry a most complete line of the better pansy seed, including the novelties in single colors as well as the choicest of STEEL'S famous Oregon seed.

CABBAGE, CELERY, CAULIFLOWER, CUCUMBERS, LETTUCE, EGG PLANT, SQUASH, TOMATOES, PEPPERS, all in plants at the proper planting time.



A PERFECTLY BALANCED DOG FOOD

WOOFLES

Thoroughly cooked—accurately formulated
to keep your pet well fed and healthy.

CUBES • KIBBLED • MEAL

A **LILLY'S** Product

The Chas. H. Lilly Company, Seattle (4), Washington

Berries for All

Everyone likes berries of some sort, and someone once said, "Doubtless God could have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did." Some fruits will be scarce for spring planting but we expect to have enough berries to go around.



STRAWBERRIES. Improved Marshalls, the best of the early varieties. Dozen, 30c; 100, \$2.

MASTODON. Large, popular, everbearing following the Marshalls. Dozen, 45c; 100, \$3.50.

ROCKHILL. Runnerless everbearing of fine flavor. Dozen, 85c; 100, \$6.

BOYSENBERRIES. Fast becoming the leading variety of cane berries. Large transplants, 25c each; dozen, \$2.50.

BLACKBERRIES. Texas, Lawton and others. Each, 20c; dozen, \$2.

RASPBERRIES. Cuthberts, Lloyd George and others. Market price.

BLUEBERRIES. Rancocas, Rubel, Grover and other good named varieties at prevailing prices for two-year bushes.

LOGANBERRIES. Large transplants, each, 20c; dozen, \$2.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES and GRAPES at market prices.

If you have an acid soil, **BLUEBERRIES** should pay good dividends.

Do You Know...

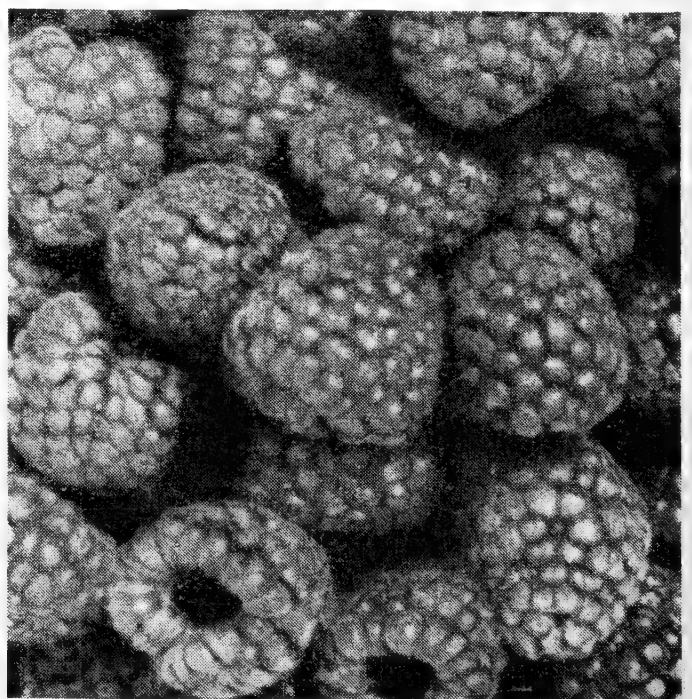
If your compost pile is, or becomes, infested with ants make a few small openings and drop cyanide crystals (cyanogas) in them, covering at once.

If you suspect you have an excess nitrogen content in your soil, it can be neutralized by the addition of one pound of muriate of potash to each 100 square feet.

If you are troubled with mildew on your roses it can be prevented by a weekly dusting of sulphur from January till April on bush and ground alike.

If you are using manure, don't spread lime of any kind directly on it. It will cause the manure to break down and release most of its nitrogen in the form of gas and you will be the loser. If applying lime, do so at least three months before or after manuring and then use the ground limestone or gypsum.

If dogs bother your garden, why not try Liquid Chaperone according to directions on the container.



Ornamental Gourds

Why not grow a few ornamental gourds this season? They can be trained over old stumps, fences or trellis. They should be planted in fairly rich, well-drained soil in full sunlight. After the buds appear, add a small amount of commercial fertilizer worked into the soil near the plants. Use water only when the soil is real dry and then water well. When gourds are ripe they can be put to many uses: table decorations, bird houses, etc. Gourds fascinate both young and old, so why not grow a few gourds?

Set out a few rhubarb chard plants among your flower border, see what a wonderful effect these glossy curled leaves will make.

The Spry dwarf marigold is still one of the best to border the walk from the front gate. It will be in bloom many weeks if you do not allow it to go to seed.

There are over 300 varieties of zinnias and marigolds. We do not carry them all but we have enough to suit everyone's individual taste.

If you do not have the proper conditions to start asters from seed it will be better to purchase the plants all ready to set out.

Start your trench for sweet peas as early as you can; use plenty of well-decomposed compost with a liberal supply of commercial fertilizer worked into the bottom six inches of soil. Cover with two inches of unfertilized soil on which to plant the seeds. February is one of the best months to plant sweet peas to get good early blooms.

A 12-inch board is ideal for use in setting out plants. It serves as a marker for the rows and prevents walking on the soft earth.

POTASSIUM NITRATE or SALT
PETRE for burning stumps. 5 pounds
for \$1.10.

NOTES

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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no handwriting or other markings on the paper.



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